an authority on financial matters : GENTLEMEN: In a short address, I pro pose to justify, not to defend, the fiscal policy of the Republican party. As the honored Chairman of our State Central Committee has well said, its fiscal record needs no defense; it is a record of which

we may well be proud.

In speaking to you I shall pass rapidly over the details, but you will find all my statements verified in detail in the printed

If there is any merit in the following analysis of the expenditures of the last three years, I can only claim the plan and method upon which it is placed before you. All the data have been furnished me by the Hon. David A. Wells I long since perceived that the statement comaccepted as that of the maximum debt of the United States was not one which covered the liabilities of the Government on the 1st of August, 1865, by many millions of dollars.

I knew this from the fact that the manufacturing incorporations, with which I am myself connected, held at that date several millions of dollars of claims upon the Government through the contractors to whom we had sold the material for the tents and clothing for the army, for which they had then had no settlement. These accounts were afterwards allowed and we took our pay in 7 30 notes, most of which we sold to the various savings banks of Massachusetts, from whom we had borrowed the money to enable us to do the work and furnish the goods,

These notes were, of course, converted into 5-20 bonds by the savings banks, and now form a portion of the debt which the Democratic party propose to repudiate by issuing greenbacks, or, in other words, substituting failed paper bearing no interest for a debt not yet due, the avowed purpose of the Southern wing of the party, who, at least, may claim the meed of praise for their bold avowal, being to render the greenback valueless, and then repudiate it. In this scheme they are led by George H. Pendleton, and covertly supported by Horatio Seymour, it being now asserted by his supporters that he has retracted his views, and that there is a substantial agreement between himself and Pendleton as to what should be the fiscal

policy of the country. HIS STATEMENTS ARE OFFICIAL. I have said that I have been able to make the statements which are included David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, to whom I applied in order that I might have the force of an official statement to prove my position. Of the value of his official statement you are well aware. No man stands higher in the confidence of the people, and no man de-serves that confidence more.

With a single eye to the truth, he gives to his work the force of an enthusiasm rarely to be found, and hence the power and value of every document that comes from his hand.

For the use I have made of the figures which he has given me in answer to my questions, I alone am responsible, and I desire that he shall have the credit of the facts here stated, and I invite the blame of

them to party purposes,

The Democratic party fears the truth, and will make this charge. I trust this may not long be so. The name of Democrat, in its true significance, is one which I honor and cherish, and I hope the day is not far distant when it shall no longer be prostituted to the purposes of a party which denies every principle indicated by its name, and which has been the party of despotism and oppression ever since I came to man's estate; a party which now rests its chance on the ignorance of its followers, and proposes to inaugurate war, fraud and violence, under the lead of Seymour and Blair.

We demand peace and an honest admin istration, and under the wise control of Gen. Grant these we will have.

CONFIRMED BY MR. BOUTWELL.

I also desire to say that I did not fully realize the great importance or the force of the statement of the real maximum debt of the United States, at a given date. until I read the speech of Hon, George S. Boutwell upon the funding bill, in which speech is a compact statement substantial ly agreeing with the exhibit I am about to The condition of active war terminated

with the surrender of the rebel armies in April, 1865, but the condition of passive war did not then cease, nor will it cease until every citizen of the Southern States shall be safe under the protection of loyal State governments, elected by the ballots of all freemen or freedmen-free not only from the chains of slavery, but from the fear of violence or fraud by which they are now intimidated

WHAT DID WE OWE IN 1865? The ascertained debt of the United States on the 1st day of April, 1865, as enpartment, amounted to \$2,366,955,077 Four months later, on the 1st of August 1865, the debt represented on the amounted to \$2,757,689,571; and the latter sum has been assumed of late to have been the maximum debt of the country at

But such was very far from being the case. These figures represent only the amount of debt actually entered upon the books of the Treasury Department, but there existed at that time a liability for a very large sum not then entered, but for which the Government was bound as m as if the bonds had been issued. A liabil-

At that time the Democratic party lead ent to forget, viz.: that the burden of debt imposed upon the country by the war was three or four thousand million dollars, and for once they were right; the true liability of the United States, caused the war which the Democratic party of the South had waged upon the Gov-ernment, amounted in the year 1865 to the sum of \$3,287,783,329; and since that date the Republican party has paid over \$800,000,000, or one quarter of the principal of the entire debt, besides paying

In proof of this statement, let us now review the financial history of the Gov-ernment from April 1, 1865, to June 30,

The receipts from the custom as follows:	
April 1 to June 30, 1867. July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866. July 1, 1866, to June 34, 1867. July 1, 1867, to June 36, 1866.	176,417,810
Total INTERNAL REVENUE. April I, 1985, to June 39, 1805. July I, 1985, to June 39, 1895. July I, 1885, to June 39, 1897. July I, 1867, to June 39, 1885.	. \$ 49,566,990 010,905,984
Total MISCELLANEOUS SOURCE The receipts under this been derived from the follow enumerated in the order of t	es. head have

First-Premium on sales of gold Second - Sales of military and a stores, and of captured and aband

Third-Direct taxes. Fourth-Public lands comparatively inconsiderable.

The receipts from the last having bee \$118,740,760 Total ...

\$1,540,008,183 The above total, therefore, represents sources other than loans since the close of

The Lerrysburg Sournal.

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PERRYSBURG, WOOD CO., OHIO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

This is a question which the people have a right to ask, and which I propose to an-swer—to answer in the most simple and straightforward manner, and in a manner which can be verified by any man who will take the pains to examine the financial reports of the last three years, issued by Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the

Treasury.
Although active hostilities virtually ended with the surrender of the great rebel armies, in April, 1865, the expenses of the war did not, and of necessity could not, cease at once. The military and naval forces were at that time in a state of the greatest efficiency. In number they approximated to a million of men in active service, and preparations had been made for prosecuting the war at all points with the greatest energy during the ensuing

WAR EXPENSES AFTER THE WAIL WAR EXPENSES AFTER THE WAIL.

It was obviously impossible for the Government to say to its 1,000,000 of soldiers and sailors, the moment the rebels laid down their arms. "Go! we have no further use for you!" To the sick, wounded and disabled, "Take care of yourselves!"

To the owners of half constructed vessels, and to those who had contracted vessers, and to those who had contracted in good faith to supply food, clothing and ord-nance, "We repudiate our contracts and refuse your supplies!" No; all these matters were to be settled upon principles of justice, honor and humanity; but, to accomplish such a result, the Treasury found itself in a position of embarrassment and danger which few either knew or ap-

The credit of the Government had become greatly impaired, the five-twenty loan was selling at less than par even in currency, and all other means adopted for raising money during the preceding year had proved, or were then proving, comparative failures. There were in April, 1865, accounts passed for payment, and overdue, to the extent of over \$120,000,000 while all the available cash funds, coin, and currency, which the Governmen could then command, was less, all told,

than \$17,000,000. OUR CREDIT LOW. Treasury vouchers, issued for supplie to the army and navy, were being sold with difficulty by their holders at from ten to twenty per cent. discount; the pay of the army itself was and had for months been largely in arrears. Horatio Seynour and other rich Democrats were then refusing, as they had always refused, to subscribe for or to hold the bonds of the United States. In short, the Treasury was so near to absolute bankruptcy that the those who will charge me with perverting them to party purpossis. which they feared might come at any day But fortunately the system of internal

reveaue, the establishment of which had been only too long delayed, was beginning to prove effective, and the receipts from this source and from the renewal of subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, tided the Treasury over a most critical period.

The inevitable result was, however, that

large payments, the liability for which actually existed during the time, and which were properly part and parcel of the ex-penses of active war, were carried over into the year succeeding the war, and were then largely paid from the enormous re-

BACK PAY OF TROOPS. This liability for back pay-for the pay of the troops to the date of their possible lischarge, for their transportation, and for the settlement of contracts, formed a part after April, 1865, as war expenses, and of the debt of the United States on the that there would have been a moderate Ist of April, or on the 1st of August, 1865, expenditure under any circumstances, we as much as if it had all been settled and the will admit it; but the expenses of the Inbonds issued and entered upon the books dian war, estimated at \$30,000,000 to of the Treasury Department. These dis- \$40,000,000, and the amount expended on War Department, from the 1st of April, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1866, a period of only fifteen months, were as follows: . \$414,196,877

April 1 to June 30, 1865. July 1 to September 30, 1865. October 1 to December 31, 1865. January 1 to June 30, 1866. Total, fifteen months. During the same period the expendi-tures made under the direction of the Navy Department were as follows: April 1, 1865, to Dec. 31, 1865...... January 1, 1866, to June 30, 1866....

Total, fifteen months. It thus appears that the disbursements nade under the direction of the Army and Navy Departments during the fifteen months immediately succeeding April 1, 1865, the month in which the rebel armies surrendered, amounted to \$774,865,851.

. \$53.837,889 . 17,461,884

WE OWED THIS IN APRIL, 1865. It is estimated that a very large pro tion of this sum, not less than \$400,000, 000, was on account of expenses incurred and accounts rendered from three to twelve months prior to the termination of active hostilities, and which had been allowed by the Tressury to remain unliqui dated, simply by reason of great financial

embarrassments.

The remainder is made up mainly of the following items: Pay of the army fifteen months

It is therefore, not only legitimate, but strictly in accordance with the facts to assume that this large expenditure of nearly \$800,000,000 from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866, was in every sense a war expenditure, and that it was a liability on the 1st of August, 1865, the date on which our debt appeared to be at its maximum by the Treasury books, as much as if 7.30 notes or 5.20 bonds had been issued and entered upon the ledger; and this expenditure is to be measured and estimated by the same standards as those by which the expendiperiod of three years and three months of tures of the active war are adjudged to quasi peace.

the ore hand, or unnecessary and inexpedi ent on the other. But the liability which existed at that date was even more. There were the debts which humanity and honor alike have imposed upon the country, and which Congress has recognized and paid. We were then liable for pensions, for the equalization of bounties, for further arrears of pay of deceased soldiers, for the claims of States, for the property of loyal men de-stroyed, for additional prize money, for the reconstruction of the rebellious States, for the care of the freedmen, and for the burial

The amount of these liabilities which have been recognized and paid, and which are not included in the previous statement, is an follows:

incomery elmburning States for war expend-12,890,168 11,111,300 3,617,000

\$920,778,334

the exact amount which the Treasury of the United States has received from Which was the actual maximum of the war debt, being the expenses of the war

And now we come to the main questron. Hear in mind that these figures are all top. In what manner has this sum of official, carefully prepared for me by Hon where the claim that the Republican without the statement.

money, amounting to three fifths the pre . David A. Wells, in order that I might de- party has proved its intention to meet the ent amount of the public debt, been dis- fend the credit of the United States against all comers.

WHAT IS OUR DEET NOW ! At the end of the fiscal year ending
Jane 30 1888, it was
But in this amount there were included \$29.00.00 of bonds loaned
to the Pacific Rairoad, and to be
paid by them.
26,000,000

WE HAVE PAID OFF \$802,733,329. The present debt, deducted from the maximum debt in 1865, proves the actual payment during three years of guasi peace of \$802,733,329, or about one quarter of our entire war liability. Our net debt is a little more at this date,

owing to the Alaska purchase, the further advance of bonds to the Pacific Railroad, and the reduction of the revenue from the frauds of the whisky ring, before the tax on whisky was reduced.

And now we begin to see to what pur-

pose the revenue of the past three years has been applied. But another great war liability has accrued in that period, viz: the interest upon the war debt, amounting from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, in coin and currency, to \$438,484,883. We can now strike the balance between our income and our war expenditures :

Including the cost of the late Indian war,

tion of the Engineer Bureau for river and NO EXTRAVAGANCE. This is the sum and the substance of all the charges of extravagance and waste. If it shall be claimed that the whole problem should be stated in currency, the re-sult is not changed, only our income and

and about \$10,000,000 paid under the direct

our war interest will each appear a little The premiums on sales of gold having been included in the miscellaneous re-ceipts, the only addition we have to make is to add to the war interest the premium on about two-thirds of the amount paid in

gold at an average rate of forty per cent. say \$112,000,000. Our statement will then stand: Income 3% years... And value of premium on gold in-interest paid... .\$1,540,658,583 Income in currency \$1,652,058,583 Var delt paid \$807,733,339 Interest 481,883 Premium on gold 112,030,000

Ordinary expenses.
Ora little less than \$02,000,000 a year.
The expenses of the last fl-cal year,
under the Democratic administra-tion of James Buchanan, amounted to. ed to. Equal to a currency equivalent at the average of 140 for gold, the rate at which our expenditures should be taken if our currency expenses be reduced to gold, to.

THE GOVERNMENT CHEAPER THAN BU-CHANAN'S. Republican Congress, hampered by a hos-Executive, have been at the rate of \$15,500,000 less per annum than the expenses under the last year of Democratic

rule. We claim that they might fairly have exceeded any honest expenditure in 1860, lation and a vast extent of new territory

to guard and control.

If it shall be alleged that we have included all the expenses of the War and Navy Departments for fifteen months expenditure under any circumstances, we of the river and harbor improvement (\$10,000,-000) for which we have made no allow ance, but have included as ordinary expenses, would fully offset this claim. It would therefore appear, when parti-sans charge the Republican Congress with extravagance, they charge the last Democratic administration with far

WHERE BUCHANAN'S MONEY WENT. But we are fully prepared to admit their charge of excessive expenditure against both administrations. The expenditure made under James Buchanan, of \$77, 841,000 in gold, amounting to a present currency equivalent of \$107,577,400, was largely used to arm and equip the rebel

States in order that they might wage war against the Government. The extravagant expenditure of the last three years has been made in consequence the appointment and maintenance n office of corrupt officials by Andrew

We will now close this branch of our subject, but let us first recapitulate our

We have proved that the ordinary expenses of the Government for three years and a quarter, including the sup-pression of Indian hostilities, and nearly \$10,000,000 for river and harbor imthan during the last fiscal year prior to

We have proved that to the alleged maximum debt, Aug. 1, 1895 ... \$
There must be added a nortion of the liability of \$919,778,552, which existed April 1, and of which there was still unsettled on the 1st of Aug. the sum of

And we then have the actual maximum debt.

DOE WITSIN TRIBE YEAR
Ist—The Hability then not entered upon the books was all recognized and settled within three years, and most of it was due and paid with in one year.

Id—The debt upon the books was mostly due at short date, and consisted of the following obligations:

Overdue on which interest had

rary loan on ten days' notice, One and two year notes at 5 per war and due in 1807 and 1868....

Total debt due within three years, \$1,925,201,473

Less cash in Treasury. 58,318,03 Old five per cents due
in 1871 and 1874. \$27,022,000
5 per cent. 1940 bonds
due in 1894. 178,770,100
6 per cent. bonds due in
1880 and 1881. 283,025,000
6 per cent. 5 20 bonds
due 1882 and 1864. 606,269,500
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad due in
1895. 000

FORM OF THE DEBT IMPROVED. existed June 30, 1866, amounting net to stantially consolidated into long loans, the payment of none of which can be demanded before 1880, except the currency debt represented by the legal tender de-mand notes, amounting now to only #858 000 000 And for the funding of these notes the tepublican party passed an act which siled to become a law by the lacks of

vertible paper currency. I had never been entirely convinced of the necessity of the issue of the legal tender notes as ing you the results

I challenge any one to deny that this exhibit proves that the finances of the country have been managed by the Republican party with a success, never before known in the history of the world.

From this review of the finances of the last three years it is manifest that if the nation has submitted to excessive taxation, and has made an extraordinary effort to free itself from financial embarrassment t has something real and substantial to show for it.

It has secured substantial relief from the burden of debt in spite of that worst form of taxation upon consumers, that involved in the use of inconvertible paper money forced into circulation under the dire necessity of war, and which the Republican party proposes to remedy by doing justice to the note-holders and making their legal-tender notes as good as gold, white the Democratic party propose to continue indefinitely this burden by ssuing greenbacks until they become

We have paid \$800,000,000 of our debt in the last three years, and at least \$200,000,000 of extra interest or guaratee, the latter paid in consequence of the dishonest pur-poses of the Democratic party. One Re-publican member of Congress in Maine, one in Missouri, and I know not how many more have been, or will be, rejected by their constituents, simply because they were weak enough to be misled by the false counsels of false leaders.

THE REVENUE LAWS. We have collected this billion of dollars under tax and tariff laws whose justification is in the revenue they have yielded. Judged upon their own merits, they ap-pear to have been enacted in haste, ill-de-112,000,000 vised, and calculated to make the burden of taxation much more enormous than it that as much or more revenue may be derived from it, with less injury to the peo-ple who pay the tax imposed by the tariff, viz: the consumers of foreign goods. If, then, under all these difficulties, we

have in three years paid one quarter of our debt, shall we take fifty, forty, or even thir-ty years to pay the other three quarters? Let us not listen to such a proposal; let us not put upon our children a burden we can so easily remove. We have grouned under heavy taxation, but had we not It therefore appears that the expenses of the Government under the direction of a Republican Congress, hampered by a hos-

REDUCTION OF TAXES. We have reduced our taxes \$167,000,000 per annum, and when George H. Pendleby Hon Wm Whiting, "Are Pendleton and the Democratic leaders intentionally attempting to destroy the credit of the nation, in order that we may be unabla to obtain the means to put down the new rebellion which they propose to inaugu-

But what is far more important, we have reduced expenses yet more.

For the year ending June 38, 1868, the entire expenses of the srmy proper, excluding bounties. State cialms, and legacles of the war were.

For the current year the estimates are less than.

The expenses for the The expenses for the Navy Depart ment for the year ending June 30

We are charged by Mr. Pendleton with heavy deficiency bills, but we reply that they are rendered necessary by the frauds of the honorable Democrats of the whisky ring, kept in office by Andrew Johnson.

STRENGTH OF THE COUNTRY. We have ceased the rapid reduction of debt and our taxes are not no v excessive, but perhaps ill-adjusted. At the present rate per head of less then nine dollars, our entire debt with interest calculated at six per cent. for the next five years, and at five per cent. thereafter, and with an allowance for ordinary expenses far greater than we are now paying—I say, making all these allowances, the rate of eight dol-lars per head will pay our debt before the year 1884 has ended. Why, gentlemen, we do not begin to realize our power-we do not begin to know our strength, we are scared by a mirage, and we propose to put off twenty, thirty, aye, even fitty years, what we can easily do in ten. We do not need to issue a long loan to obtain a low rate of interest. Canada has just borrowed \$7,500,000 at four per cent., and \$2,500,000 at five per cent., and the whole amount was taken on twenty years, by the Roth-schilds, at 1055 a. The Finance Minister of Canada expects to place \$10,000,000 more on still better terms.

WHY INTEREST IS HIGH. All we pay above four per cent, interest is the guarantee charged by capitalists be-cause we indulge ourselves in the luxury of Democratic party leaders like Pendle-ton, Seymour, Hampton, Forrest, and the

I have said that we don't know our strength. Let us try to realize it by a glance at some of the elements of our fulure prosperity.

WHERE STRENGTH COMES FROM. First-Immigration, Since the termina tion of the war, as I am informed by Mr. Wells, over 900,000 natives of foreign 85,083,000 countries have sought a permanent home in the United States. These immigrants are known to bring with them specie or its equivalent to the average amount of \$70 per head, while their average value to the country as producers (and it is from pro-duction alone that we can collect taxes) cannot be estimated at less than the average value of an able bodied laborer in the stances, and in Infinite wisdom and benev-south, prior to the war, viz: \$1,000 per capita. Immigration, therefore, since the wonderful adaptability, by which he can

And here let me point out an effect of the rich savannas. Our mode of life must the Pacific railroad upon future immigra-tion. I believe the force of Chinese la-borers who are now constructing the Pa-cific end of that road are but the advance guard of a mighty host who will establish be regular in his habits of eating; should a new "central flowery kingdom" upon the dry plains between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky Mountains. These plains or two every day, when practicable, and and the Rocky Mountains. These plains can only be cultivated by irrigation, in which method the Chinese are the most expert people in the world. But still further and more important yet: while the white can, and the black does cultivate cotton, I believe the Chinese will perform to go to bed at 9 o'clock, he need not be with more into a stew if eight. cotton, I believe the Chinese will perform the work more cheaply, and that they will break his neck or get into a stew, if circumstances occur to keep him up an hour sas and Texas, now cultivated to the ex-

"Since the termination of the war more liabilities of the country by honest pay-ment, and to remove from the people at the earliest moment the curse of an incon-made, more coal mined, more lumber our inland waters, more houses construced, more manufactories of different kinds war measure until I entered upon a review started, more cotton spun and woven, of our finances of which I am now givported, than in any equal period in the history of the country, either before, du-

ring or since the war. HAH.ROADS EXTENDING.
Third—We may say that during the war, Would that I had the elequence of Gladstone, that I might excite in you as much stone, that I might excite in you as much tions, and it will never be known how much tions, and it will never be known how much tions, and it will never be known how much tions, and it will never be known how much tions. this added to our war power. But I will again quote Mr. Wells. He says: "Since the termination of the war over 5,000 miles of new railroad have been constructed and opened for use in the United States, to say nothing of the lines in the Southern States which have been restored

and reopened.' Gentlemen, when you hear us who are business men complaining of duliness and stagnation, please refer to the tables of the comparative receipts of several of the great railroads which are given week by week in the Financial Chronicle, and when you see how they increase year by year, although rates are lower, ask who exchanges all these commodities on which freight is paid, and then consider whether the use of paper money may not have induced too many men to engage in exchange, or to become traders rather than

AGRICULTURE MORE PRODUCTIVE. Fourth—The agricultural products of the United States have steadily increased, both in quantity and value, since the ter-mination of the war, and the product of agriculture increased in quantity all through the war. We are rapidly restoring the number of animals, both horses and cattle, to their normal proportion. It may be that this year the crop of grain will be in full proportion to what it would have been had there been no unnatural or forced stimulus to manufactures, by which labor has been diverted from agri-

culture. THE SOUTHERN STATES. Fifth-Let us glance at the condition of the South. It is alleged that the reconof taxation much more enormous than it struction plan of Congress has been a fail-need be. The Internal Revenue law has been revised and made simple; the tariff needs yet more to be simplified, in order ground down under a military despotism; that there has been no labor that could be relied upon, and lastly, that they have no capital. The last allegation we will admit, because we know that the tendency of Northern capital to the South has been checked by its insecurity. The crops of this year are, therefore, free from mortgage, for no one would trust a planter this last spring.

Now let us see what is the result If the South has had neither labor nor capital, their crops must be the spontaneous production of nature, and they have—
First—An annual supply of food for the
consumption of the whole population, say

10,000,000 to 12,000,000. Second-a crop of cotton which promises to equal or to exceed that of last year, | boots, and our arms wuz twisted out uy ton alleges that the taxes now amount to \$500,000,000 a year, he willingly ssserts what he knows to be false. We may well repeat the pertinent question put, I believe, by Hon Wm Whiting a A may be less to equal or to exceed that of last year, boots, and our arms wux twisted out thy our hands, and when yoo laid em down, we cheerfully give over our efforts at secession, and sought to resume our formuch more than the compilers of the than three-fifths the largest crop ever

Third — A crop of rice which the Charleston Daily News asserts will prove sufficient to drive all imported rice out of the home market during the coming year. Fourth -- 50,000 to 100,000 tierces of

Fifth-A crop of tobacco so large as to make it one of our main dependencies as an article to be taxed. In short, the South has a salable surplus of the aggregate value of \$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000, and all this, with their harvest of food, is, if we can trust the evidence of their Democratic leaders, the spontaneous product of nature. What

may not be the result when Gen. Grant is elected, peace assured, labor rendered THE WAR WORTH ITS COST. Let me express my profound conviction that, as a purely economical question, the war will pay for itself since the increased production of the Southern States, which will follow the abolition of slavery, will, in the next twenty years, more than pay the entire cost of the war by which slavery was ended. The question of taxation is, therefore, a mere question of dis-tribution of the burden, and we must see to it that the late rebel States do not throw off all the burden and reap only the benefit by allowing them to aid the benefit by allowing them

the Democratic party in repudiating the Like the Titan of old, this nation has been bound to a rock and scathed with the lightning of Jove, but the Prometheus is unbound, and to us may be applied the osing words of that noble shelley. In the past years we could have

aid that it was our rate—
'To suffer was which hope thinks limits;
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night;
To defy power which seems omnipotent:
To love and bear: to hope till hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates
Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent.
This, like thy glory, Titan! is to be
Good, great, and loyous, beautiful and free:
This is alone life, joy, empire, and victory."

Living by Rule.

LIVING by rule, as a Medo-Persian law, inflexible, is very unwise, especially if a person is in reasonable health. We have subject of health and disease, and in con-nection with the statement that we have not lost an hour from our office on account of sickness in a quarter of a century or more, many have inquired, with a good deal of interest, "Do you live up to the rules you give others?" Certainly not; man is not a machine, that must be turned in a certain direction or it will be destroyed; nor like a locomotive, which must run on one fixed track, or not run

The Architect of all worlds made us for olence has given to man a mechanism of wonderful adaptability, by which he can live healthfully on land or sea; in the valcapita. Immigration, therefore, since the war, has added \$63,000,000 directly, and live healthfully on land or sea; in the war war, has added \$63,000,000 indirectly, to the wealth and ley or on the mountain top; in the tropics or at the poles; on the barren rocks or in or at the poles; on the barren rocks or in

MR. NASBY AND HIS PRIENDS, IN HUMBLE IMITATION OF ROSECRANS AND LEE, WHITE A LETTER TO THE PROPLE OF THE NORTH, GIVING THEIR IDEA OF WHAT THE SOUTH OUGHT TO HAVE,

Post Offis, Confident X Roads, (Wich is in the State av Kentucky.)
Sept. 1, 1868.

Yesterday afternoon at precisely 3 p. m., a stranger uv preposeessin appearance hove in site uv the Post Offis. Wat I mean by "prepossessin appearance" is he hed on a paper collar wich hed only bin turned wunst.

'Is Mr. Nashy in?" sed he. "Rut why do I ask so stoopid a question? Heven't I a suffishent knowledge uv human nacher to read humanity ez its set forth in the human face divine, and don't I know that there ain't but one Nasby ? Kin I mistake there ain't but one Nasby? Kin I mistake
it? Doth any other man carry that Websterian front? Hath any other man that
eagle nose? That eagle fips? Hath—"

"That'll do," remarkt I, in alarm, for he
wuz a persimmon above me. "Draw it
mild, my gushin friend, for I can't lend
you a dollar ef it wuz to save yoo."

"Yoor mistaken," he did reply, "I don't
want to borrer. I ain't on that lay at
present. I want informashen. I come to

present. I want informashen. I come to oo sir, ez the Perfesser of Biblikle Litera toor in the Southern Military and Classi kle Instituot-ez one who seeks, in classigroves, that peece not to be found in the busslin world outside-for informashenez to the condishen uv the South, her wants and expectashens, wich I perpose to spred before my fellow citizens uv Injeany. I come, sir, uv my own accord. My mishun is a privit one and undertaken solely for the public good. I wuz a Commissary in the Fedral servis, and I hev a brother who wuz not altogether unconnected with the sutlerindepartment. That brother is runnin for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket; the Ablishn Candidate for the same offis bein the Kernel uv his regiment, who pro-koored our dismissal for triffin irregularities in accounts and also for wat he wuz pleased to term swindlin the sollers. Wat want is sich a statement uv the feelins uv the South ez will set at rest the slanders the Ablishinists is circu-

my return. I am actooated, ez yoo see, by no personal motives. Speck!" "My dear sir," returned I. "I approve of your mishun, and permit me to say, you have come to the rite shop. But I will put my anser in ritin and hev it signed by the leedin citizens here, that its uthenticity may not be doubted."

I, therefore, sot down and wrote, and when I hed finished, I sent out and got signatoors to the follerin document:

"CAPTIN: —We perpose in this, to give you a candid statement uv wat we believe to be the pervalin sentiments uv the Southern people on various subjix. Watever opinions may hev prevaled in the past, on the matter uv Afrikin slavery or the rite uv a State to secode from the Yoonyun, we bleeve we express the judg-ment of the Corners when we declare that we count em settled by the war, and we intend to abide by that decision. When we hed been licked out uv our sperit of magnanimity we permitted the abolishen uv slavery by Legislachers in the eleckshen uv wich we hed no part, ez well ez sevral other games uv that sort, not worth while to encomerate. Hed our ackshen bin met in a sperit uv corjality, all wood hev bin lovely. The people of the South entertain no feelins uv hostility toward the Government, but they com-plain that their rites under the Constooshen, which they alluz loved exceptin doorin the time they wuz a tryin to bust

t, hav bin withheld from em. The idea that the Southern people are hosstile to the niggers and wood oppress em of they hed the power is absurd. They hev growd up in our midst, and we her bin accustomed from our childhood to look upon em with kindness. Troo we imported cat o'nine tales and hed stocks, and nigger dorgs which made lively for 'em, but these were incidental to a patriarkle system. They were blood uv our blood and flesh uv our flesh. No Southerner ever sold his own mulatto children ceptin when he was short uv means, or had more niggers than he wanted. We still feel the same toward em. Ez no troo Southern gentlemen will ever work with his own hands, without their labor the lands uv the South wouldn't perdoose to any alarmin extent. The races are highly necessary to each other, pertikelerly to us. There must be awcatin ez well ez eatin in this world, and so long ez we do the eatin we are willin they shel do the sweatin. In this way we kin adjust the relashens of the two races on a basis uv mutual advantage. Ef given wat we hed before, soopreme con-trol and assendency, we shel treet the niggers with kindnis, forbearance and jus-Here in Kentucky we hev never bin lisfranchised, and the nigger hez never hed a vote, and here the nigger hez that degree uv kindnis wich—

At this pint uv readin the document, an interrupshen okkurrd. Ther wuz a yell on the street, and we all rushed to the door to see what it wuz about. It wuz a mere nothin. "Sit down," sed I, "it's nothin. A nigger and a load uv watermelons. He probably refused to give credit for his melons, and—thunder, he's down, and the indignant populis is goin for him Here comes his wife with half the Corners after her! Down she goes-that stun waz well throwd! Ha! the nigger strikes the man wat throwd the rock wich knockt his wife down. That seels his fate! Good-bye, nigger! See how genteelly they rig the rope and how ele-gantly he swings. His body'll lie all ouldy in the ground, but his sole (of the prognathous races hev soles,) will go marchin on." "But," asked the Injianian, "now that

the mother's brains is knockt out, and the father's hung, wat'll the children do wich see a cryin over the corpse?" That's nothin to us. They are in an bnormal condishen, and they must suffe for the sins uv ther father Ham wich lookt at Noer when he wuz drunk. Hed that nigger bin content to hev lived as God and Nacher intended him to hev lived, all wood hev bin we'l. But he must be free, forsooth, and this is the result. He must try to control his own ackshens, forgetting that there is a nateral antagonism atween the Caucashen and Afrkin races, wich kin only result in sich conflicks ez you hev witnist. You hev seen a specimen uv the feelin that pervales, wher the nigger is free-wat must it be further south where "The southern people in our opinion regard the questions uv slavery and secession ez settled by the war, and they hev ery is dead ez Joolna Ceeser—the nigger is a free man and he'll be so forever. Al the whites ask is that they shall control em. They insist, and justly so, that they

shel hev the right to manage the inferior race. They want, and will hev, the rite to fix ther wages, ther hours uv labor, ther out goins and in-comins. Uv course sas and Texas, now cultivasce tent of their tent of only half of one per cent of their stree.

To the cotton climate and to the method of cultivation the Chinaman is perfecily adapted. He is temperate and frield the light but continuous actions. But the to the light but continuous all labor required in the production of cotton. Industry 6 months of the light but continuous and labor required in the production of cotton. Industry 6 months of the light but continuous and labor required in the production of cotton. Industry 6 months of labor required in the production of cotton. Industry 6 months of labor required in the production of cotton. Industry 6 months of labor required in the production of cotton. Industry 6 months of labor required in the production of cotton. Industry 6 months of labor required in the production of cotton. Industry 6 months will go a control of labor required in the production of cotton. Industry 6 months of labor required in the production of cotton. Industry 6 months of labor required in the production of cotton. Industry 6 months of labor required in the production of cotton. In the light but continuous actions from all habits are actually beneficial: they impart a pilability to the configuration of the light but continuous actions from all habits are actually beneficial: they impart a pilability to the configuration of the light but continuous actions from all habits are actually beneficial: they impart a pilability to the configuration of the method of the method with a set of missemeanor to remain in cases of miss

South will never be prosperous so long exthe mass of the men representin her intel ligence are disfranchised; so long ez-"

Here wuzanother interupahun, "Please Parson," sang out Issaker Gavitt's littl brother, a sweet lad uv 9, spittin out his

"Tell Iszaker, sonny, that I hevn't time at now. Hun up toward the Ablishen

the intelligence necessary to make him a safe depository uv politikle power. He wood inevitably become the victim uv demagogues, the very thot uv wich makes me, shudder, Wood John Morrisey or A case before the Birmingbam magis-Fernando Wood accept a seat in Congress uv sich a constituoency ? Go, ask their intelligent supporters wat they think about it! It is for them we plead. The very idea uv bringin them to the level uv the nigger is abhorent.

"Ex for secession we hev given that make also. We can't be expected to relinquish our grate principle uv States rices, nor kin we give over the rite uv withdrawal from a government wich don't soot uz. Uv course we shell not attempt withdrawal ez long ez Abishnists controls the bayonets, for we ain't strong enough. But shood we decide to withdraw, and coercion be attempted, we shell uv coarse resist. But the lowest number of persons committed for trial in England and Waiss last year was attempted, we shell uv coarse resist. But the lowest number of female offenders reigger is abhorent.

"In conclooshen, we wish yoo to ashoor peece, offis, and a general restorashen uv things, and that we aint at all partikeler ex to terms. We demand, ez a konkered cople, the abrogashen uv all the consti- chusetts than in any other State. instatement uv the South in all her rites. The Government, ez a set of consillashen, Instatement uv the South in all her riter. The Government, ez a act of consillashen, must relecte the soljer uv disfranchisement and to wunst take votes out uv the hands of Independence was made, and 64 at the battle of New Orleans, in which he took part under Old Hickory Jackson. rest the slanders the Ablishinists is circulatin regardin yoo, wich I will publish on and to wanst take votes out uv the hands agin us when wuz in trouble, and redoos em, not to slavery, but to watever contro we in our wisdom shel deem necessary for ther safety and well-bein, and ourn. Do this, and we will obey wat laws remain wich are not oppressive, and treat the niggers with genocine Kentucky humanity. We want self-government, not only uv ourselves but others—we want peece, and we want our old seats in Congress. Do

this and all will be well.

"Respectfully,
"Petrolet M V. Nashy, P. M.

(Wich is Postmaster.)

his Hear X McPelter, ELNATHAN POGRAM, ISSARER X GAVITT, mark.

G. W. X. BASCOM," feel that he lent me twelve dollars and the act of tying his shoe, and then

take up this idea. PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(With is Postmaster.)
P. S. 1 hev heerd from Maine. I'm
lick. Bascom sez its all rite—that the Dimocrats didn't vote so ez to inflame ther brethren uv Noo York. But I'd rather they'd hey done it.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

PARIS has no steam fire engines. A PLYING cat has been found in India. A BEGGAR died recently in Rome worth

Five hundred perfumes are sold in this WHEN is coffee real estate? When it's ground. DREE are very destructive in Canadian

grain-fields. THREE-CORNERED visiting cards are the latest style. An Oxford professor is writing the life of Queen Elizabeth.

SIMMONS, at Florence, is cutting a statue "Professor of the accumulative art' is the California term for thieves. Twenty thousand rockets were fired off at once at Napoleon's fete this year.

to death in a shanty in Cleveland.

WHEN does a farmer act with rudeness towards his corn? When he pulls its cars.

The poetical works of the late "Miles O'Reilly," edited by his friend Savage, are in press. to death in a shanty in Cleveland.

in press ized \$50,000. Health Office, San Francisco, to be vaccin-

ated, recently. REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., of New York, conducts open air religious meetings IT is expected that the New British Pariament will meet in the second week in

December. JOHN C. FREMONT lives at Tarrytown, on the Hudson, on the estate formerly owned by J. Watson Webb.

A Dr. Hirsh, of Rotterdam, claims have discovered a method for making deaf mutes both hear and speak. THEY are going to try a preparation of petroleum in France to fire cannons with

THE milliners boast that they have a

THE circulation of Rocheforte's Lanterne has increased to 120,000 copies since its removal to Belgium.

A GIRL in New York stole the clothes off a baby, and left the child naked and screaming for its mother. A FLASH of lightning lasts only one millionth part of a second, according to Arago, the celebrated French savant. An old man was choked to death is

swallow a larger piece of meat than would LIVERPOOL has a haunted house, the windows of which are broken by continuous showers of stones. The police can't

alone. He seems to be just by the hay day

Saratona has, it is said, more hotels than either Bostoa or Philadelphia. There are thirty-seven of them, but they are insufficient to accommodate twenty thousand guests.

An old East India Captain lately lost a new iron steamer on her first voyage, only eight bours out of Glargow, by utter inability to tell which way was north, his compass being entirely capricious.

THE State of Michigan is about to erect a Soldiers' Monument which will cost \$74,000. Of this sum \$48,000 has already been secured. It will contain eleven pieces of statuary, two basso reliceos, and four allegorical figures.

Mas Stour, wife of the proprietor of a hotel in Des Moines, I-wa, was burned to death in Indianola, on the 14th instant. She was preparing medicines over a stove, when the liquid caught fire and the flames communicated to her description. mmunicated to her dress.

An old Treasury clerk, John D. Barelay, recently celebrated the sixty fourth annitobacco so ez to permit him to speek dis-tinctly, "Issaker wants yoo to come over and read for him a letter wich he hez jist got."
"Tell Issaker sount that I have time A CORRESPONDENT tells us how to prevent hydrophobia. Sprizgins says he

jist now. Run up toward the Ablishen Mishuu skool and get any nigger girl wich may be standin there and she will read it for him." To resoom:

walting there until the dog left. the nigger uv the ballot becoz we hate him, but solely becoz we do not believe he hez burgh, has been arrested for libel, which consisted in manufacturing and circulating pictures of the head of a well known

> coupled.
>
> A case before the Birmingham magis trates, has elicited, among other curious details, the fact that confectioners often buy decaying fruit for flavoring ice cream

we won't do it—probably. The organizations in the South, wich is interspersed with muskits and sich, is simply for self-protection agin niggers and Northern convicted. THERE are more Methodists in Oble than in any other State, more Ba the people uv Injlanny that all we want is Georgia, more Presbyteriairs in Pennsyl-

tooshnel amendments adopted since the close uv the late onpleasantnis, and the re-

A vocac man in Newark, N. J., has

gone insane over the iden that his mar-riage was not legal, and that he will lose his wife. Per centra, large numbers of young married men throughout the country are in various degrees of distraction because of the idea exactly opposite. What strange creatures girls are! Offer one of them good wages to work for you, and ten chances to one if the old woman can spare any of her girls; but just pro-pose matrimony, and see if they don't jump at the chance of working a whole

lifetime for their victuals and clothes. ONE of the sources of income to the Mexican Indians is the scalps they take. These are sent to France, boiled, carded, purified and perfumed, and come to this market in the shape of curls and fancy chignons. Most of the Mexican scalps have jet black hair. In this great world nothing least

nothing is lost. THE street robbers, with whom London The Captain went away with this doc-is infested just now, have hit upon a new iment feelin good. So good indeed did he dodge. A rufflan stoops down, as if in twenty cents twenty cents before takin denly bouncing up butts his head violent-three nips at Buscom's and twelve dollars by into the stomach of a pedestrian who is three nips at Bascom's and twelve dollars ly into the stomach of a pedestrian who is after. I hope no other Southern man will passing by, and sends him head over heels.

tim, and fleece him of his money, A name youth of twenty-one was found steadying himself the other night against one of the ismp posts in a certain city. On being asked by a policeman what he was about, he replied, "Sir-I (bic) I'm-den't you know you nig ramus -I'm practicing the Gecian bend, I am. He was permitted to finish the exercise at

THE English women who own property demand that their names be placed on the voters' lists. In Manchester alone over 6,000 women have urged their claims to the franchise, and though the claim was not allowed, similar cases have arisen in other towns, and created such a furore that the question has been brought before he judicial authorities. A MAN in Albany has invented

"union self-heating sleigh," which carries a heating apparatus in front, consisting of oil-lamps supplied with smokeless burners, which admit the heat to the feet through a perferated sheet of metal, pro-tected by wire gauze. The forward motion of the sleigh causes the air to circulate as t is needed. To illustrate the wonderful rise in the value of property, and the great changes made in New York in a short time, Signor Blitz relates that fifteen years ago he hired a house and seven acres of ground, where A DRUNKEN fellow was recently burned

PLANCHETTE is now being made of plass. The inventor of the game has real-figure their heads, have proved useful. At Salem, N. J., recently, Miss Ella G. Updyke, of Princeton, in attempting to spring from her carriage, caught her skirt in the seat, jerking her under the wagon. in the seat, jorking her under the wagon The horse became frightened and started

dashing her head and body against the pavement. Then the pressure from being dashed out. She was rescred with a few Russian papers tell of a convict named The Cincinnati Times has a bachelor friend who has occupied one room for more than thirty years.

RUSSIAN papers ten of a Courte banned Gorski, a boy of eighteen, who was sentened to be hanged for assassinating a whole family of seven persons. All the preparations had been made, the crowd had assembled, the prisoner was standing on a stool while the rope was adjusted round his neck, and in a moment more would have been executed, when a decree from the Emperor was received, commuting his punishment to hard labor for life. He has

been sent to Siberia. A THEATRICAL manager in New Cale donia, a French settlement near Australia last invented a bonnet which the ladies cannot make for themselves.

There is a crazy woman on Blackwell's Island who imagines she has been defrauded of \$100,000 by Horace Greeley.

A surfable monument is to be erected to the memory of the late ex-Governor Seymour, of Connecticut. hit upon a curious expedient not long audience were in a state of great anxiety to see the aborigines, but were truly hor-rified, no less than the actor-in-chief and all the rest, when the four clack men set upon the prostrate hero of the drams, and instead of going through the cannibal performance in fun, went at it in earnest, the first native biting the hero ferocionaly in the calf of the leg. The play was stopped by the hero's howling, and the cannibals were sent home with expedition.

135" "Omega," the traveling correspond-ent of the New York Time, writes from Massillon, Ohlo, under date of September 12, that Western Pennsylvania and the proud State of Ohio are all alive with en-thusiasm, and filled with working confi-dent Republicans, and he is sure that they